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Diphtheria—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—Removal of Patients—School Attendance—Disinfection—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 16, 1915.)

1. *Reports.*—Every physician, attendant, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) must immediately report the same to the local health authorities.

All local health authorities, upon being advised of a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup), must immediately report the same to the State board of health on the form provided for that purpose.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) is reported to the local health authorities, they shall affix at the outside of all entrances of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black with bold-face type at least the following: "Diphtheria," in type not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and "Keep out," in similar type not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

Premises upon which diphtheria carriers reside shall be placarded in manner as above set forth with a white card printed in type of the prescribed kind and size, reading "Diphtheria carrier," "Keep out."

Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the local health authorities, or the duty authorized representative of the State board of health, is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine.*—In cases of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) quarantine must be maintained for a minimum period of two weeks, or until the patient, contacts, and inmates of the infected premises yield negative cultures from nose and throat—two negative cultures on successive days from the patient, and one negative culture from contacts and other inmates of the premises, following recovery of the patient. (See note on laboratory examinations.)

Quarantine may be terminated only by the local health authorities or by a duly authorized representative of the State board of health.

The patient and all persons residing in the infected building, house, or flat, as the case may be, must be confined to the building, house, or flat where the case exists, excepting as hereinafter provided.

The patient and attendant must be isolated in a well-ventilated room, screened from flies, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms. Arrangements should be made to supply them with food and other necessities without it being necessary for the attendant to leave or for other persons to enter the sick room. All articles which must be taken from the sick room must be thoroughly disinfected immediately upon removal.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer, and the representative of the State board of health may be permitted to enter the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. Attendants must not leave the infected premises until they have obtained the permission of the local health authorities, such permission to be granted only when absolutely necessary. An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant should always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

Adults who continue to reside in the infected premises must be quarantined. They may be removed therefrom only upon permission granted by the local health authorities and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Whenever possible cultures should be taken from nose and throat, examined and reported upon prior to granting permission for removal. Adults, excepting school-teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building, removed from infected premises, may go about their usual business, providing they do not again enter the infected premises, or come

in contact in any way with patient or attendant, or with any article from such premises during the period of quarantine.

School-teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building may likewise be removed from infected premises, but they must not return to school until after a negative culture has been obtained from nose and throat.

Children continuing to reside on the infected premises must be confined to the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, until quarantine has been raised by the health authorities, and thereafter should not be permitted to mingle with well children until a negative culture has been obtained from nose and throat.

Children showing no clinical evidence of diphtheria may be removed from infected premises upon permission granted by the health officer and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Such children may only be removed to premises upon which none but adults reside, unless a negative culture has been obtained immediately prior to such removal. Children so removed, who have not been cultured, must remain within the premises to which removed for a period of seven days following removal.

Children removed from infected premises must not be permitted to reenter such premises or come in contact with the patient or attendant, or with any article from the infected premises until quarantine thereof has been terminated.

Any susceptible child exposed to a case of diphtheria, even though not a member of the family in which a case exists and not residing on the infected premises, should be kept away from all well children for a period of seven days, unless a negative culture has been obtained from the child's nose and throat, following such exposure.

4. *Quarantine of "carriers."*—Persons known to be diphtheria carriers must be placed in quarantine and isolated as far as possible. Children of the family who yield negative cultures and who do not come in contact with the carrier in any way need not be excluded from the schools. Quarantine of diphtheria carriers should be raised when one negative culture from nose and throat of carrier is obtained.

5. *Removals.*—No person, patient or contact, and no article of any kind whatsoever, shall be removed from the premises upon which a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) has been found, unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the local health authorities or the State board of health. Under no circumstances shall permission be granted for removal of any person or article from premises upon which a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) has been found to any premises upon which milk or other foodstuffs are produced, sold, or handled, until quarantine has been terminated, and then only upon permission of the local health authorities or the State board of health.

No person affected with or exposed to diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which he is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the State board of health.

6. *Exclusion from the schools and places of public gathering.*—Children recovered from an attack of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) must be excluded from the schools, Sunday schools, and other places of public gathering for at least one week following termination of quarantine, unless negative cultures have been obtained from nose and throat.

All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools during the period of quarantine and one week thereafter, or until negative cultures are obtained from nose and throat.

Children who have been exposed to diphtheria and who do not reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools for at least one week from date of last exposure, unless negative cultures from nose and throat are obtained.

School teachers and other persons employed in and about a school building, who have been exposed to diphtheria, must be excluded from the school building or grounds until it has been definitely established that they are not diphtheria carriers, and until persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected.

7. *Sale of milk and other foodstuffs from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) shall occur on any premises where milk or other foodstuffs is either produced, handled, or sold, the sale, exchange, or distribution in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of milk, cream, and milk products or other foodstuffs until the case has terminated, and the premises and contents and all utensils are thoroughly disinfected, under the supervision of the local health authorities, is prohibited: *Provided*, That in the event of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) occurring on a dairy farm, the live stock only may be removed to some other premises and the milking done and milk cared for and sold from such other premises by persons other than those of the household of the person so affected, upon obtaining permission to do so from the local health authorities or the State board of health.

Whenever a case of diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case is terminated and the premises are thoroughly disinfected, unless the premises are so constructed that that part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the local health authorities, from the store, and unless the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter that part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patient, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises.

8. *Deliveries of milk, groceries, and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at quarantined premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between inmates of the quarantined premises and the delivery agents. Wherever practicable, milk must be delivered in bottles. Where milk can not be delivered in bottles, the householder must place a thoroughly sterile container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk at some convenient place outside the house out of reach of dogs or cats. The milkman shall place the milk therein without handling the receiving container. No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised, they must be sterilized under the direction of the local health authorities. Mail must not be taken from the quarantined premises during the period of quarantine.

9. *Disinfection.*—All articles taken from the sick room must be disinfected upon removal. Exposure in the open air of carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, and similar articles from the infected premises for the purpose of airing, shaking, beating, or sunning is strictly prohibited, unless, in the opinion of the local health authorities, such may be done without danger of the spread of the disease.

Books, toys, and other similar articles used to amuse the patient are best disposed of by burning. Under no circumstances should borrowed toys or books be returned. Library and schoolbooks must not be returned. They must be burned.

Bed and body linen, which has been in contact with the patient, and handkerchiefs or cloths which have been used to receive discharges from the patient, must be immersed for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant before removal from the sick room, and after removal should be boiled.

No article of clothing, or other article, may be removed from the infected premises to a laundry or other place for washing, unless it has previously been disinfected by immersion for not less than two hours in an approved disinfectant, and the approval of the local health authorities has been obtained.

Dogs, cats, and other household pets must be excluded from the infected premises during the entire period of quarantine. Any such animals who have been in contact with the patient must be killed or subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath before removal from the infected premises, and must not be permitted to reenter the same until quarantine has been raised and the premises have been disinfected.

10. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death, the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant, and then placed in an airtight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not again be opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be made within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family, who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person has first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the body to the grave may do so, provided that they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicles occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Flowers which may have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the infected premises.

When the body of any one dead from diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier, the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

MONTANA.

Chicken-Pox—Made Notifiable. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

At a meeting of the State board of health held April 1, 1915, chicken-pox was designated as a communicable disease and made notifiable.

Vegetables—Sale of Those Grown on Sewage Irrigated Farms Prohibited. (Res. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

Whereas it has been shown on scientific investigation that vegetables grown on sewage irrigated farms may transmit typhoid fever: Therefore

Resolved, That the sale of all vegetables grown on farms irrigated with human sewage is absolutely prohibited in the State of Montana.

Hotels and Restaurants—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

REGULATION 1. *Suggestions to guests.*—These rules and regulations are designed to give you the maximum safety, comfort, and health protection that a hotel or restaurant will reasonably permit. The management, however, must have your hearty assistance and cooperation to conduct this establishment in a satisfactory manner. You should use the property of the hotel or restaurant with the same care as if it were in your own homes. The use of washbowls in sleeping rooms for urinals, towels, and bedding to shine your shoes, expectorating on floors, walls, or carpets, or other equally filthy practices should be strongly condemned by all persons who desire to improve living conditions in our hotels or restaurants.

REG. 2. *Construction.*—Every hotel and restaurant in this State shall be conducted in every department in a manner most conducive to the protection of the health, comfort, and safety of its guests; and it shall be constructed, equipped, and maintained with efficient plumbing, ventilation, and lighting.

REG. 3. *Lavatories and toilets.*—(a) All hotels in cities, towns, and villages where a system of waterworks and sewers adjacent to the property is maintained for public use shall, on or before January 1, 1916, be equipped with suitable lavatories and toilet facilities for the accommodation of its guests. The sewer must be connected with the public-sewer system.